KHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**MIDTERM EXAMINATION – US VA GOVERNMENT**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following is not one of the factors of production in an economic system?**

A. Land

B. Government

C. Labor

D. Capital

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Which of the terms below is an example of economic capital?**

A. the workers at a job site.

B. the owner of the company.

C. the machines used in a factory.

D. the communist government.

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Like most economies in the world, the economic system of the United States is –**

A. a pure free market capitalist system.

B. a communist command economy.

C. based on bartering and traditions.

D. a mixed economy.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. The author of *The Wealth of Nations* and an advocate of laissez-faire economics and the principles of free market capitalism was –**

A. Adam Smith

B. Karl Marx

C. Mao Zedong

D. John Maynard Keynes

**Characteristics of an Economic System**:

* The Profit Motive
* Competition
* No Government Intervention
* Private Ownership
* Consumer Choices

**\_\_\_\_\_5. All of the characteristics above exist in** – A. command economies

B. free market economies

C. traditional economies

D. communist systems

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Who was the author of the *Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital*, which both advocated for command economic systems and government control over the factors of production?**

A. Vladimir Lenin

B. Fidel Castro

C. Karl Marx

D. Ho Chi Minh

**ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

1. Individuals and businesses decide both determine the goods and services which will be provided for the private sector.

2. The government controls spending in the public sector: for example, the military, road construction, or welfare services.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. If both of the economic characteristics in the text box above are a part of the economy, then the style of economic system is –**

A. free market capitalism

B. mixed

C. command

D. hunting and gathering

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Whereas most command economies are created by authoritarian governments, most free market, capitalist systems support –**

A. democratic institutions

B. kings and autocrats

C. fascist dictatorships

D. anarchy

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Protection of private property rights is most important in this style of economic system –**

A. communism

B. hunting and gathering

C. capitalism

**\_\_\_\_\_10. The aspect of a free market system which is most beneficial to consumers because it produces lower prices and higher quality products is –**

A. democracy

B. competition

C. mass production

D. scarcity

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**Characteristic of a State:**

Land or Territory

Population

Functioning Government

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Which of the terms below best completes the text box above?**

A. free market capitalist system

B. democracy

C. sovereignty

D. religious leaders

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Governments where only one individual holds power – like Mao Zedong in Communist China, or Peter the Great in Tsarist Russia – are called –**

A. autocracies

B. oligarchies

C. democracies

D. fascism

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Town hall meetings in colonial New England are an excellent example of –**

A. communism

B. direct democracy

C. oligarchy

D. mercantilism

**\_\_\_\_\_14. The Virginia House of Burgesses was America’s first –**

A. written constitution

B. representative government

C. slave trading post

D. joint stock exchange

**Political Rights of Englishmen, 1689:**

* No Standing Armies
* Free Parliamentary Elections
* Parliament Must Consent to Laws
* The Right to Petition the Government
* Parliament would impose Taxes, not the Crown
* Fair Trials, No Excessive Bail
* No Cruel and Unusual Punishment

**\_\_\_\_\_15. All of the traditions of English law above – which strongly influence American political beliefs – were agreed to by King William and Queen Mary as a part of the –**

A. English Bill of Rights

B. Hammurabi’s Code

C. Mayflower Compact

D. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the following American colonies established the principle of religious toleration in its written constitution?**

A. Massachusetts Bay Colony

B. Connecticut

C. Quebec

D. Plymouth Plantations

**\_\_\_\_\_17. This English political philosopher, who believed in the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and property and insisted that no government was legitimate without the consent of the governed, was very influential upon Thomas Jefferson –**

A. John Locke

B. Thomas Hobbes

C. Martin Luther

D. Baron Montesquieu

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?**

A. James Madison

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. Alexander Hamilton

D. George Washington

**\_\_\_\_\_19. What was the first constitution of the United States of America?**

A. The Albany Plan of Union

B. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

C. The Articles of Confederation

D. The Constitution

**\_\_\_\_\_20. The chaotic and disorderly event which led many Americans – the Founding Fathers especially – to believe that the United States must have a stronger national government was –**

A. The Whiskey Rebellion

B. Fries Rebellion

C. The French Revolution

D. Shays’ Rebellion

**\_\_\_\_\_21. The Constitutional Convention was held in 1787 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and this man presided over the meeting –**

A. James Madison

B. George Washington

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. Alexander Hamilton

**\_\_\_\_\_22. The result of the Great Compromise between small states and larger states was –**

A. a nine justice supreme court

B. the expansion of the slave trade

C. the bicameral Conress

D. the creation of the Electoral College

**\_\_\_\_\_23. In which of the following ways did the United States Constitution protect and preserve the institution of slavery?**

A. the Three-Fifths clause, giving more

representation to slave states.

B. the Fugitive Slave Law was created.

C. extending international slave trade,

or, the “Middle Passage” until 1808.

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_24. The division of the federal government into three branches – executive, legislative, and judicial – is an example of –**

A. federalism

B. separation of powers

C. checks and balances

D. segregation

**\_\_\_\_\_25. The use of the veto power by the President of the United States is an example of** – A. federalism

B. separation of powers

C. checks and balances

D. segregation

**\_\_\_\_\_26. The division of power between the national government (or, the federal government) and the state governments is known as –**

A. federalism

B. separation of powers

C. checks and balances

D. segregation

**\_\_\_\_\_27. In order for the Constitution of the United States to become the law of the land, it must be ratified by –**

A. all of the states unanimously

B. nine states

C. seven states, majority

D. Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania

**\_\_\_\_\_28. The series of letters written by John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison to convince Americans to support the Constitution – and ratify it, even though it had no Bill of Rights – was called –**

A. The Federalist Papers

B. The Albany Plan of Union

C. The Declaration of Rights

D. The Olive Branch Petition

**\_\_\_\_\_29. Which of the following men was an Anti-Federalist, who sought a Bill of Rights?**

A. Alexander Hamilton

B. George Mason

C. George Washington

D. Benjamin Franklin

**\_\_\_\_\_30. One of the advantages the United States Constitution had over the Articles of Confederation was** –

A. The Constitution had no Congress.

B. The Constitution could be amended.

C. State sovereignty was protected.

D. The President could declare war.

**\_\_\_\_\_31. Which document was written by Thomas Jefferson and strongly influenced the First Amendment to the Constitution?**

A. The Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom

B. The Olive Branch Petition

C. The Kentucky Resolutions

D. The Federalist Papers

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Which Virginian proposed the first ten amendments to the Constitution, or, *The Bill of Rights*, in 1791?**

A. George Washington

B. James Madison

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. George Wythe

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Which of the documents below ended slavery in the United States of America permanently?**

A. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, by Harriet Stowe

B. Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation

C. The Thirteenth Amendment

D. The Twenty-First Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Which amendment to the Constitution protected religious freedom, the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right to petition the government?**

A. The First Amendment

B. The Second Amendment

C. The Fourth Amendment

D. The Thirteenth Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_35. The Fifteenth Amendment gave suffrage rights to –**

A. Women

B. All citizens over eighteen years old.

C. African-American men.

D. Immigrants and Native Americans

**\_\_\_\_\_36. Which of the following activities probably violated the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which outlaws the unlawful search and seizure of Americans’ property?**

A. The Alien and Sedition Acts

B. The Patriot Act

C. Massive Resistance

D. The Iran-Contra Scandal

**\_\_\_\_\_37. Which amendment to the Constitution created a progressive income tax – which taxed richer citizens as higher rates that those living near the poverty line?**

A. The Fifteenth Amendment

B. The Sixteenth Amendment

C. The Seventeenth Amendment

D. The Prohibition Amendment

E. The Twentieth Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_38. Which amendment to the Constitution guarantees the right to bear arms given the importance of a well-regulated militia?**

A. The Second Amendment

B. The Seventh Amendment

C. The Twenty-Seventh Amendment

D. The Prohibition Amendments

**\_\_\_\_\_39. Which Amendment to the Constitution guaranteed “equal protection under the law” and citizenship for all people born in the United States – including African-Americans?**

A. The Thirteenth Amendment

B. The Fourteenth Amendment

C. The Fifteenth Amendment

D. The Seventeenth Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_40. Before the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed, how were Senators selected?**

A. popular votes of the people

B. governors selected the senators

C. state legislatures selected senators.

D. The Presidential “Spoils System.”

E. House Congressmen voted on them.

**\_\_\_\_\_41. The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution banned –**

A. the sale of automobiles

B. narcotics and methamphetamines

C. alcohol manufacturing and sales

D. immigration from China

E. labor unions

**\_\_\_\_\_42. Which Supreme Court Justice ruled that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land and that the job of the Supreme was to interpret laws for their constitutionality in the case of *Marbury V. Madison (1803)*?**

A. Chief Justice Roger Taney

B. Chief Justice Sandra Day O’Connor

C. Chief Justice William Rehnquist

D. Chief Justice John Roberts

E. Chief Justice John Marshall

**\_\_\_\_\_43. Which of the amendments below did the most to expand democracy in the United States of America?**

A. The 19th Amendment

B. The 22nd Amendment

C. The 21st Amendment

D. The 2nd Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_44. The amendment which was favored by the NAACP and other Civil Rights organizations and effectively banned the poll tax in states like Texas and Virginia, where it still existed, was –**

A. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment

B. The First Amendment

C. The Tenth Amendment

D. The Thirteenth Amendment

E. The Twenty-Seventh

**\_\_\_\_\_45. The amendment which gave young people over the age of 18 the right to vote in national elections was passed during –**

A. The Early Republic Years

B. World War I

C. The Great Depression

D. The Vietnam War Era

**MATCHING SECTION**. The Section and Articles of the United States Constitution.

**A. Preamble to the Constitution**

**B. Article I**

**C. Article II**

**D. Article III**

**E. Article IV**

**F. Article V**

**G. Article VI**

**H. Article VII**

**I. The Bill of Rights**

**\_\_\_\_\_46.** This article of the Constitution allows the document to be amended – allowing changes to be enacted over the years.

**\_\_\_\_\_47.** “We the People, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, provide for the common defense…”

**\_\_\_\_\_48.** This article of the Constitution created the executive branch and delineates the powers of the office of the President.

**\_\_\_\_\_49.** This article of the Constitution states that all contracts will be honored and the full faith and credit of each state will be honored by all of the other states.

**\_\_\_\_\_50.** This article of the Constitution created the Supreme Court.

**\_\_\_\_\_51.** This is the longest article of the Constitution, and it created the Congress and defines the powers of the legislative branch.

**\_\_\_\_\_52.** These are the first ten amendments to the Constitution, presented to the Congress by James Madison and ratified in 1791.

**\_\_\_\_\_53.** This article of the Constitution describes what must happen in order for the document to be ratified: nine states had to approve of it in convention before the Constitution became the law of the land.

**\_\_\_\_\_54. According to Thomas Jefferson, no government is legitimate without –**

A. a strong standing army and military.

B. the consent of the governed people.

C. a bill of rights for the people.

D. democratic election of a President.

**\_\_\_\_\_55. In the United States, the concept of “limited government” is built into our government through –**

A. popular sovereignty, or elections.

B. the United States Constitution.

C. the Bill of Rights protections.

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_56. The sharing of power between national and state governments which exists in the United States is an illustration of –**

A. federalism

B. direct democracy

C. republicanism

D. pluralism

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**MATCHING SECTION**. Governmental Powers in the United States Constitution.

**A. Inherent Powers B. Concurrent Powers**

**C. Implied Powers D. Expressed Powers**

**\_\_\_\_\_57.** Powers that are clearly stated in the Constitution and granted to certain parts of the government, such as Congress’ power to declare war.

**\_\_\_\_\_58.** Powers which are shared between the national government and the state government. For example, the power to tax.

**\_\_\_\_\_59.** Powers which the Constitution seems to grant, but does not expressly state. The best example is the Congress’s ability to create all laws “necessary and proper.”

**\_\_\_\_\_60.** Powers that may not be stated at all, but which we assume the government can usurp because all governments do. For example, the power to define and defend the nation’s borders.

**\_\_\_\_\_61. Laws which make the past actions of an individual unlawful and punishable are banned by the Constitution’s prohibition on** –

A. alcohol

B. ex post facto laws

C. the writ of habeas corpus

D. double jeopardy

**\_\_\_\_\_62. States are not allowed to –**

A. place tariffs on imports and exports.

B. coin money.

C. sign treaties with foreign nations.

D. declare war.

E. States can’t do any of these things.

**\_\_\_\_\_63. This article of the United States Constitution contains the so-called “supremacy clause,” declaring that in all instances where the national law and state laws are in conflict, the federal governments laws are “the supreme law of the land” –**

A. Article VI

B. Article VII

C. Article I

C. Article III

“We the People, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

* ***Ratified in 1788***

**\_\_\_\_\_64. This statement is the first sentence in the –**

A. Articles of Confederation

B. United States Constitution

C. Declaration of Independence

D. Albany Plan of Union

**\_\_\_\_\_65. What percentage of the state legislatures must ratify an amendment before it becomes the law of the land?**

A. ½ B. ¼ C. ¾ D. 13

**\_\_\_\_\_66. This branch of the Congress consists of 435 members who are apportioned to the states according to population. All members must be at least 25 years old and a resident of the state they represent. They serve a two-year term in office. All revenue bills emerge from this part of the Congress –**

A. The House of Representatives

B. The Senate

C. The Supreme Court

D. The Office of Legislative Agendas

**\_\_\_\_\_67. Members of this house of the Congress are elected to six-year terms in office. There are two members elected from each state, and the body must ratify all treaties. Members must be 35 years old and a resident of the state they represent.**

A. The House of Representatives

B. The Senate

C. The Supreme Court

D. The Office of Legislative Agendas

**\_\_\_\_\_68. The manner in which districts in the House of Representatives are redesigned each year – often creating strangely shaped districts which favor the incumbent elected officials – is called –**

A. gerrymandering

B. slander

C. political action committees

D. the electoral college

**\_\_\_\_\_69. This Supreme Court decision ruled that all Congressional districts in a state should be of substantially the same size population –**

A. Marbury V. Madison

B. Gideon V. Wainwright

C. Wesberry V. Sanders

D. Worcester V. Georgia

**\_\_\_\_\_70. Which of the following is not an expressed power of the United States Congress?**

A. the power to tax

B. the power to purchase land

C. the power to coin money

D. the power to regulate trade

**\_\_\_\_\_71. “The Congress shall have power…to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution…” is known as –**

A. The Supremacy Clause

B. The Elastic Clause

C. The Enumerated Powers

D. The Separation of Church and State

**\_\_\_\_\_72. The primary power which the President the United States holds over the Congress is the –**

A. override

B. power to rule laws unconstitutional

C. veto

D. executive order

**\_\_\_\_\_73. The primary power which the Supreme Court holds over the Congress is the –**

A. override

B. power to rule laws unconstitutional

C. veto

D. executive order

**\_\_\_\_\_74. Which of the following powers does the US Congress hold over the President of the United States?**

A. the power to override vetos

B. the power of impeachment

C. the power to ratify treaties.

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_75. Which of the following powers does the Congress hold over Supreme Court justices?**

A. the power to approve their

appointments to the Supreme Court.

B. the power to impeach officials.

C. the power to propose amendments.

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_76. Which political party is considered the conservative party and favors fewer government services and lower taxes?**

A. The Democratic Party

B. The Republican Party

C. The Green Party

**\_\_\_\_\_77. Which political party believes it is job of the government to protect individual rights, and favors a liberal view with more government services and higher taxes – particularly on the rich?**

A. The Democratic Party

B. The Republican Party

C. The Libertarian Party

D. The Green Party

**\_\_\_\_\_78. In order to be eligible to vote in the state of Virginia, you cannot be –**

A. under the age of 18.

B. a resident of another state.

C. a convicted felon.

D. any of the above.

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**MATCHING SECTION**. Amendments that Expanded American Democracy.

**A. 15th Amendment**

**B. 17th Amendment**

**C. 19th Amendment**

**D. 23rd Amendment**

**E. 24th Amendment**

**F. 26th Amendment**

**\_\_\_\_\_79.** The poll tax was forbidden in the states of Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi by this amendment.

**\_\_\_\_\_80.** Eighteen-year olds could vote; many Americans thought the Vietnam War was justification enough to lower the voting age.

**\_\_\_\_\_81.** African-American men could vote, at least according to the law.

**\_\_\_\_\_82.** Washington, D.C. residents could participate in national elections.

**\_\_\_\_\_83.** This amendment allowed the direct election of Senators in all states.

**\_\_\_\_\_84.** This amendment gave woman the right to vote in national elections.

**\_\_\_\_\_85. What are the disadvantages of a one party political system?**

A. too many elections

B. no dissent is allowed

C. creating laws is too difficult

D. economic planning is complicated.

**\_\_\_\_\_86. One of the weaknesses of a multiple party system is –**

A. instability of the government.

B. competing political opinions makes

political debate too complicated.

C. coalition governments require too

much compromise with rivals.

D. coalition government lead to

fascism.

**\_\_\_\_\_87. The two party system in the USA has consisted of rivalries between –**

A. Federalists and Republicans

B. Whigs and Democrats

C. Republicans and Democrats

D. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_88. One of the concerns about third party candidates in the United States Presidential Election is –**

A. When three candidate run, it may be

impossible for any candidate to win

a majority of the Electoral College.

B. The House of Representatives may

need to decide the election.

C. The winner of the popular vote may

lose the Electoral College.

D. All of the above are true.

**\_\_\_\_\_89. Which amendment guarantees citizenship rights for all natural born Americans and equal protection under the law for all minority groups and women?**

A. 1st Amendment

B. 8th Amendment

C. 14th Amendment

D. 19th Amendment

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_90. **TRUE or FALSE.** A Presidential candidate can win the majority of the popular vote but still lose in the Electoral College.